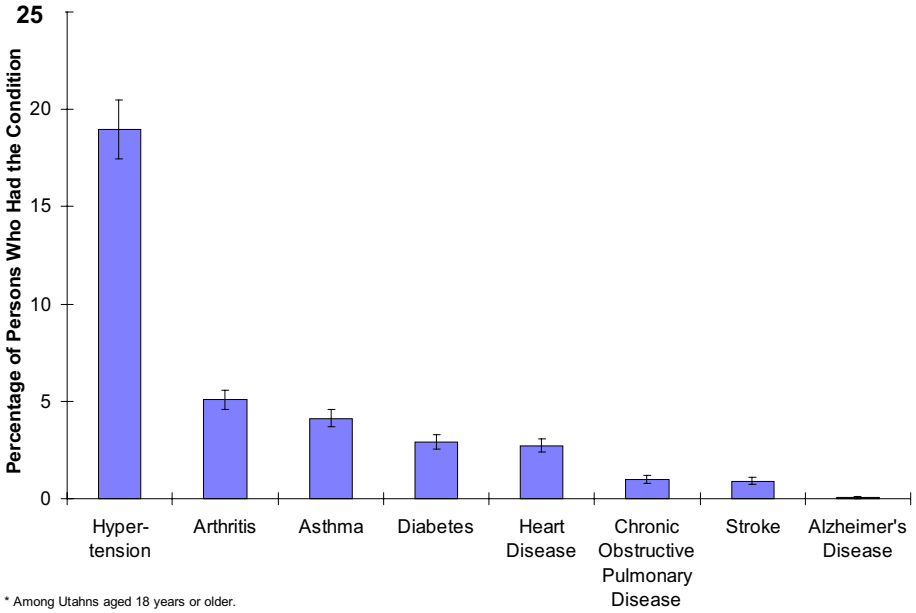
HIGHLIGHTS

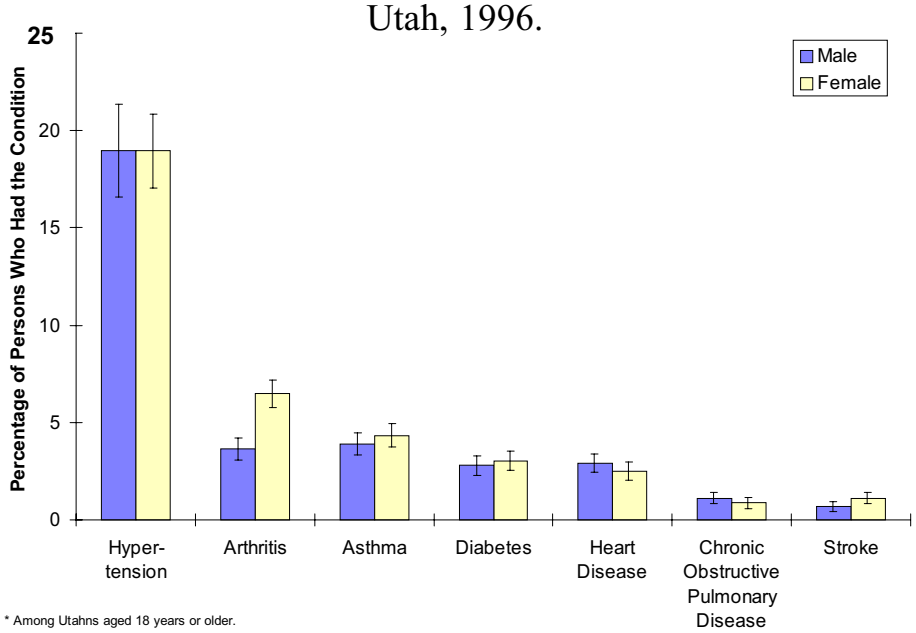
Prevalence (%) of Selected Chronic Diseases or Conditions.
Utah, 1996.



* Among Utahns aged 18 years or older.

- **During 1996, it is estimated that:**
  - **19.0% of Utahns aged 18 years or older had been diagnosed with hypertension.**
  - **5.1% were under medical care for arthritis;**
  - **4.1% were under medical care for asthma;**
  - **2.9% had been diagnosed with diabetes;**
  - **2.7% had been diagnosed with heart disease;**
  - **1.0% were under medical care for obstructive pulmonary disease;**
  - **0.9% had been diagnosed to ever have suffered a stroke;**
  - **0.1% of Utahns had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.**

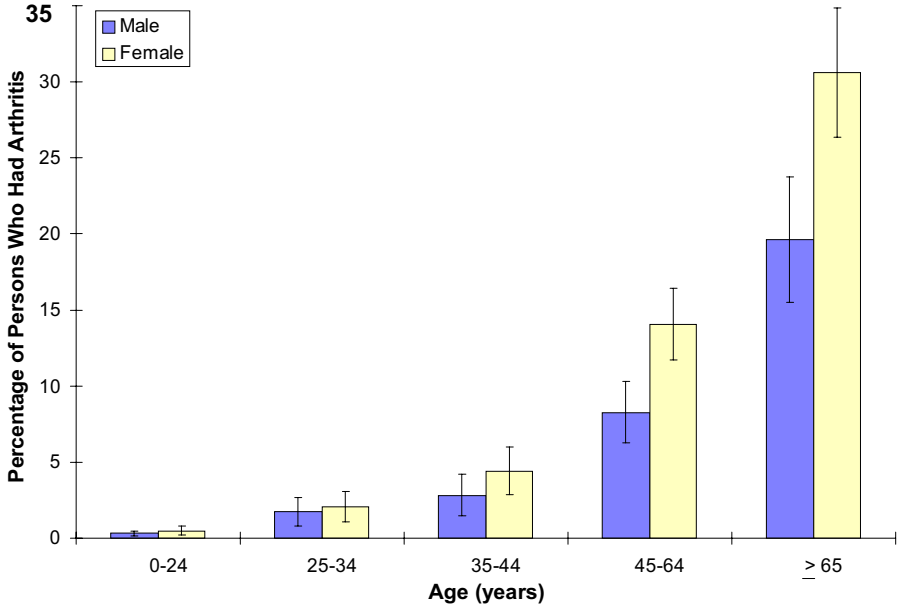
Prevalence (%) of Selected Chronic Diseases or Conditions by Sex.
Utah, 1996.



* Among Utahns aged 18 years or older.

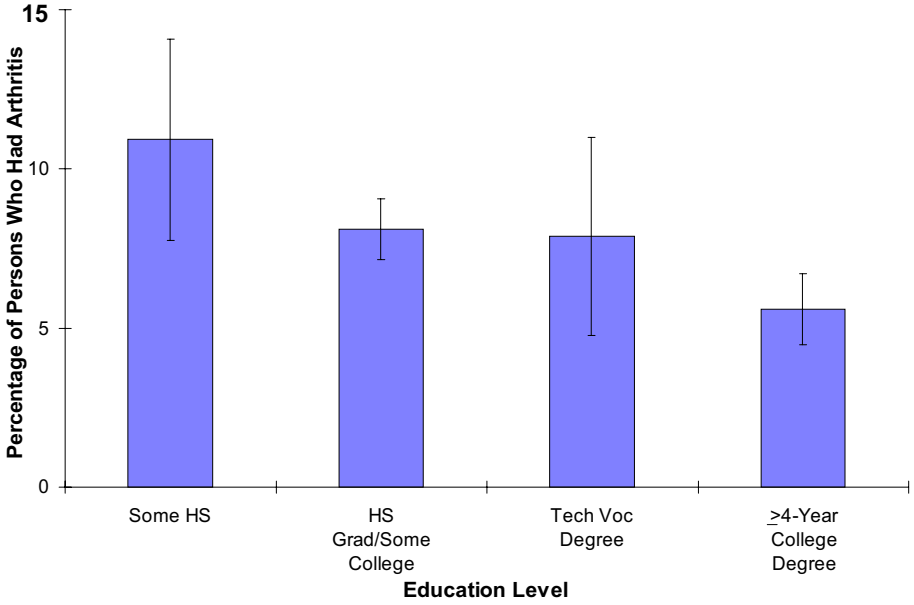
- **The prevalence rates of most chronic diseases or conditions were similar for males and females with the exception of arthritis, for which females had significantly higher prevalence than males.**

Prevalence (%) of Arthritis by Age and Sex.
Utah, 1996.



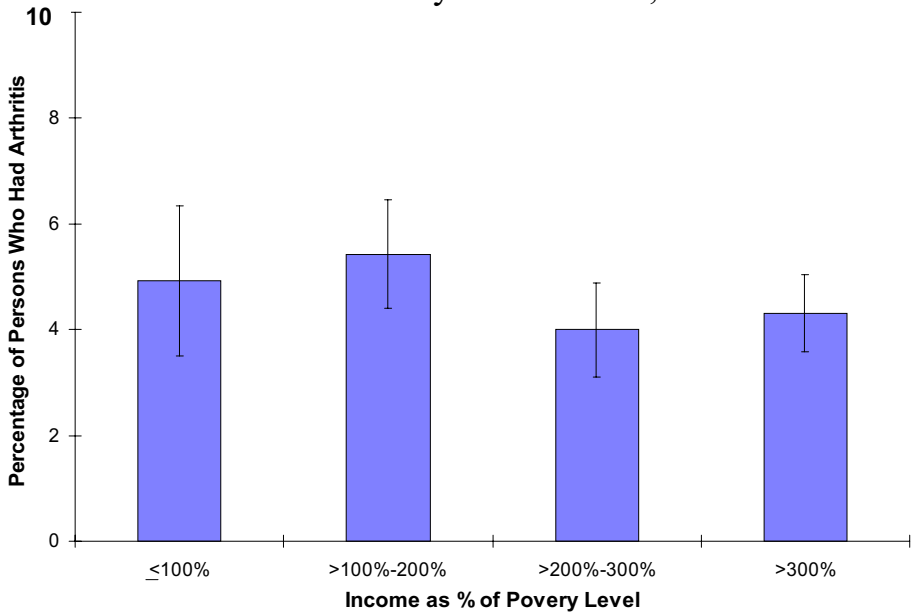
- **Among both males and females, the prevalence of arthritis increased with age.**
- **Females had higher prevalence of arthritis than males in all age groups, although the difference was not statistically significant in younger age groups.**

Prevalence (%) of Arthritis by Education Level.
Utahns Age 18 Years or Older, 1996.



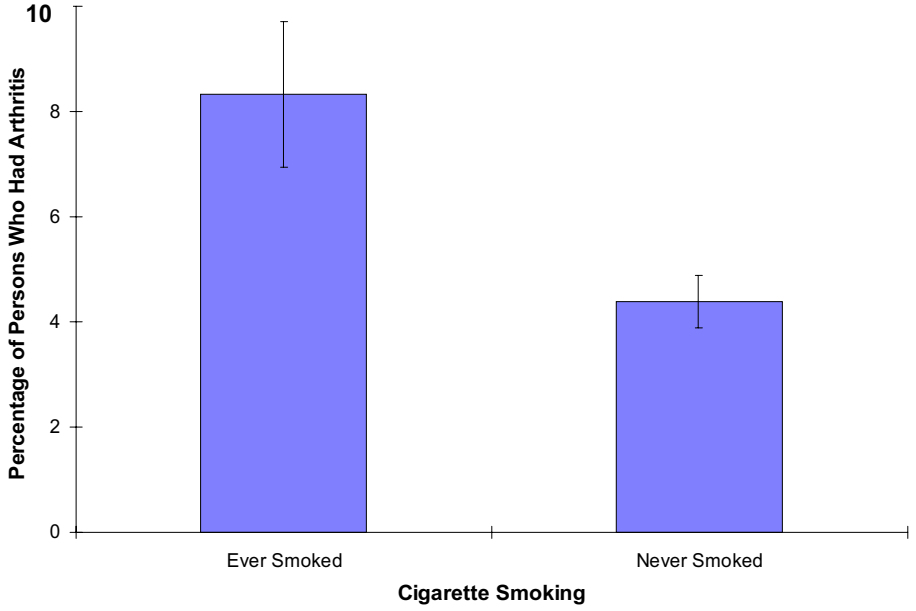
- **The prevalence of arthritis was higher among persons with lower educational attainment.**

Prevalence (%) of Arthritis by Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.



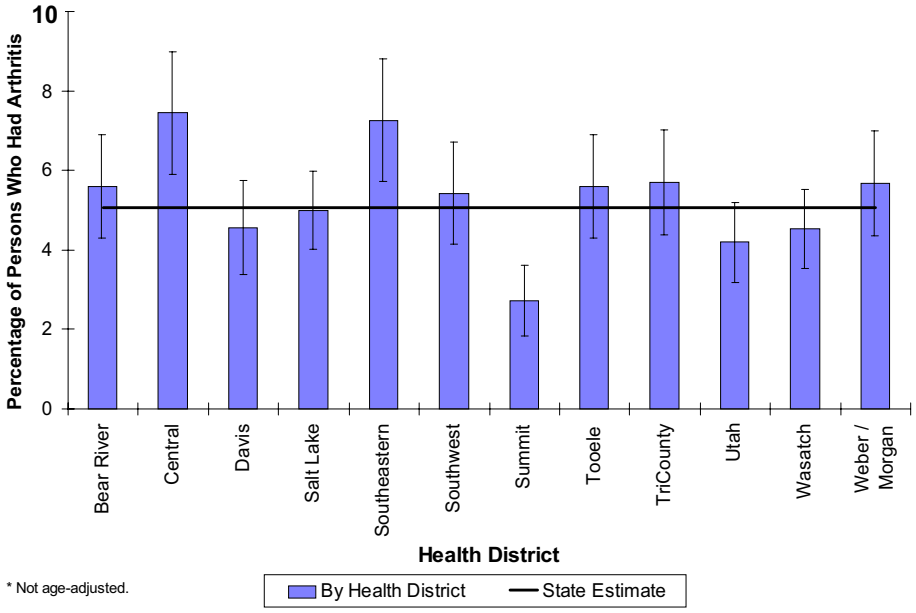
- **The prevalence of arthritis was higher among persons whose household income was ≤200% of the federal poverty level than persons whose household income was >200% of the federal poverty level.**

Prevalence (%) of Arthritis by Cigarette Smoking Status. Utah, 1996.



- **The prevalence of arthritis was significantly higher among those who had ever smoked cigarettes compared with those who had never smoked.**

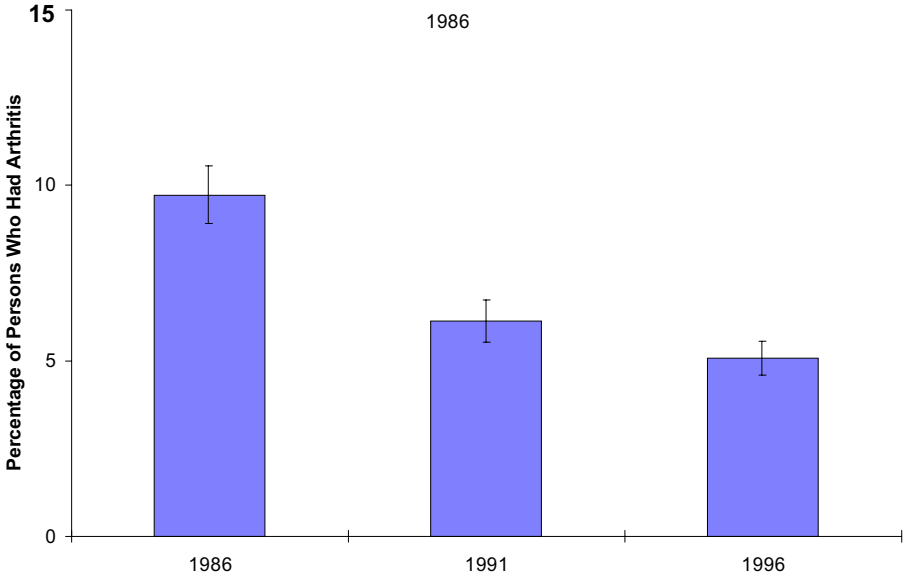
Prevalence (%)* of Arthritis by Local Health District.
Utah, 1996.



* Not age-adjusted.

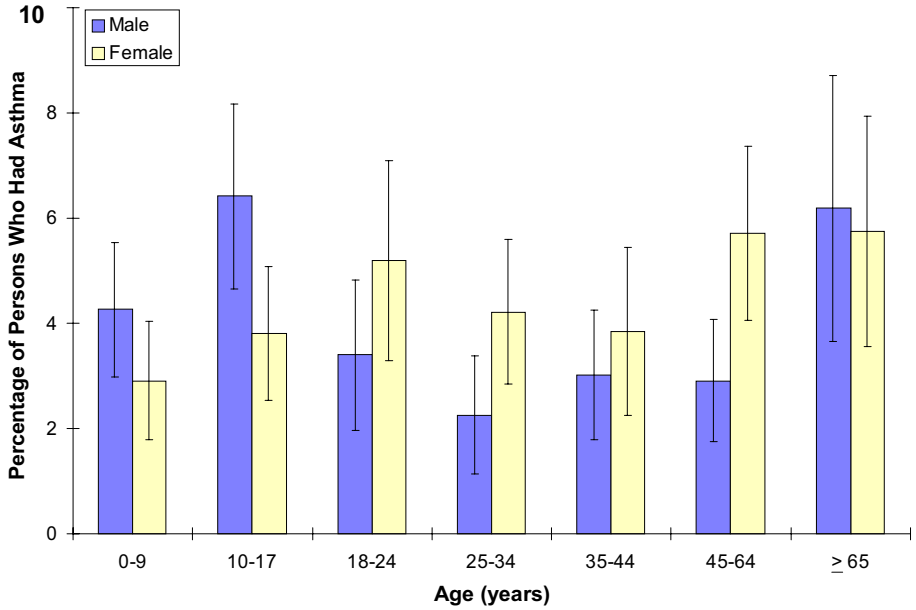
- **The prevalence of arthritis was highest in Central Health District, and lowest in Summit Health District. This pattern did not change significantly after controlling for age.**

Prevalence (%) of Arthritis.
Utah, 1986, 1991, and 1996.



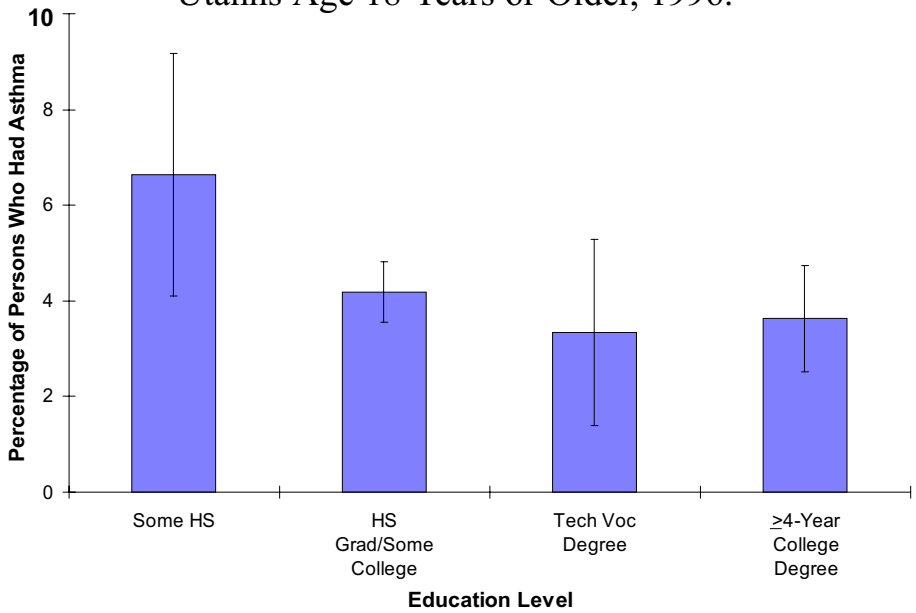
- **The prevalence of arthritis decreased significantly from 1986 to 1996 ($p < 0.01$ on trends test using the logistic regression model). This decrease remained statistically significant after controlling for age and sex.**

Prevalence (%) of Asthma by Age and Sex.
Utah, 1996.



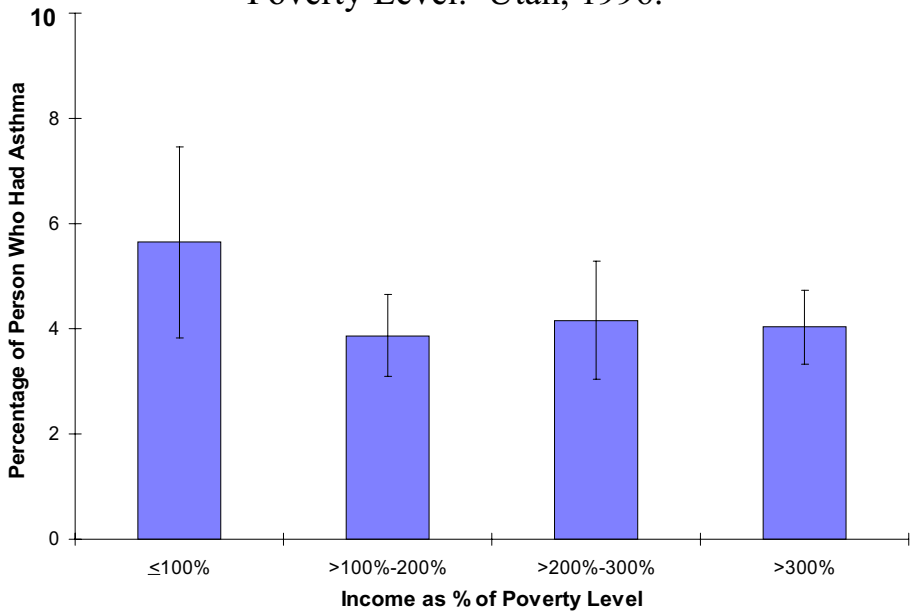
- **Males in the youngest age groups (0-9 and 10-17 years) had higher prevalence of asthma than their female counterparts, whereas mid-aged women tended to have higher prevalence compared with men of the same age.**
- **The pattern of asthma prevalence by age differed from that of most other chronic diseases and conditions, for which prevalence rates steadily increase with age.**

Prevalence (%) of Asthma by Education Level.
Utahns Age 18 Years or Older, 1996.



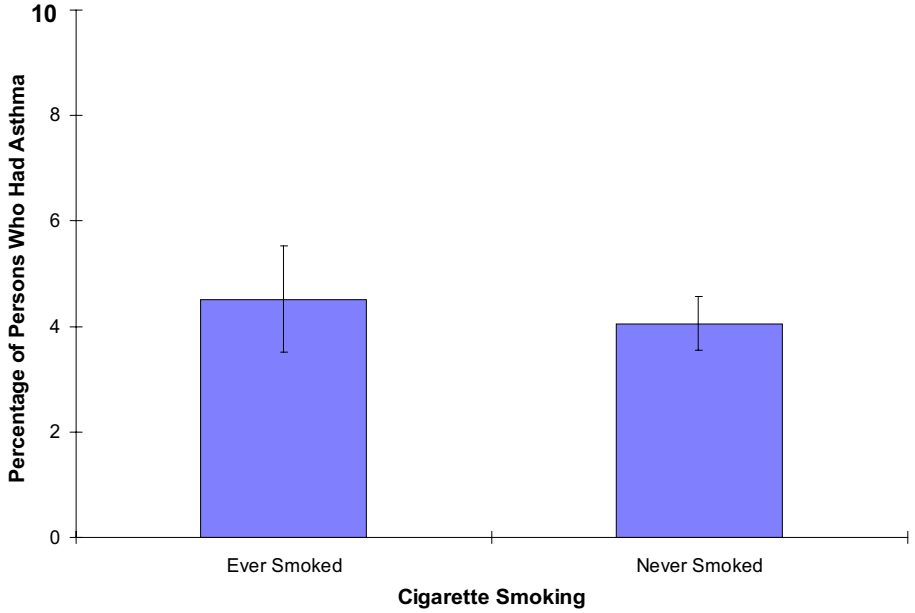
- **The prevalence of asthma was lower for those with more formal education.**

Prevalence (%) of Asthma by Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.



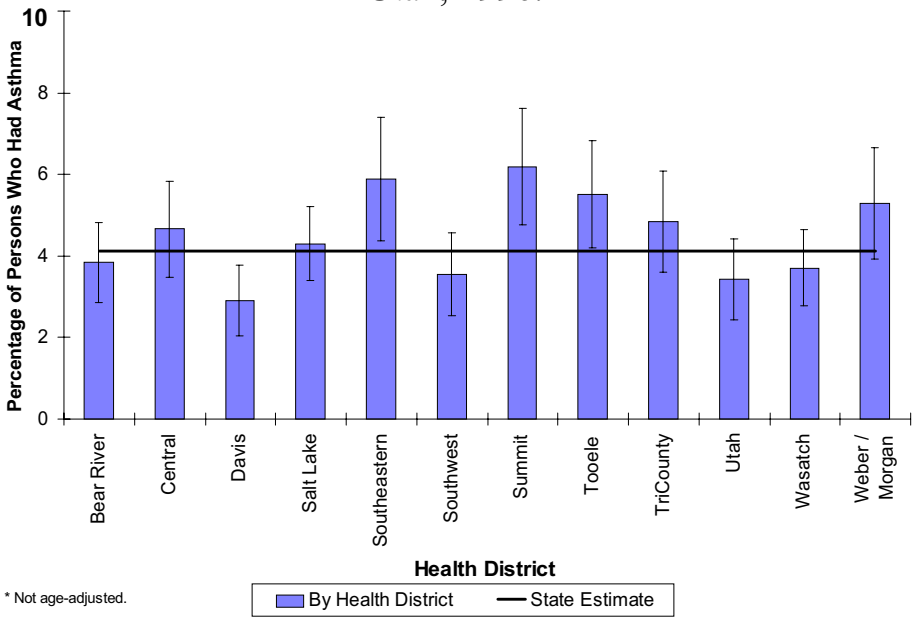
- **The prevalence of asthma appeared to be higher among persons who lived at or below the federal poverty level than among those who lived above the poverty line. This difference was not statistically significant, however.**

Prevalence (%) of Asthma by Cigarette Smoking Status. Utah, 1996.



- **The prevalence of asthma was slightly higher among those who had ever smoked cigarettes, but this difference was not statistically significant.**

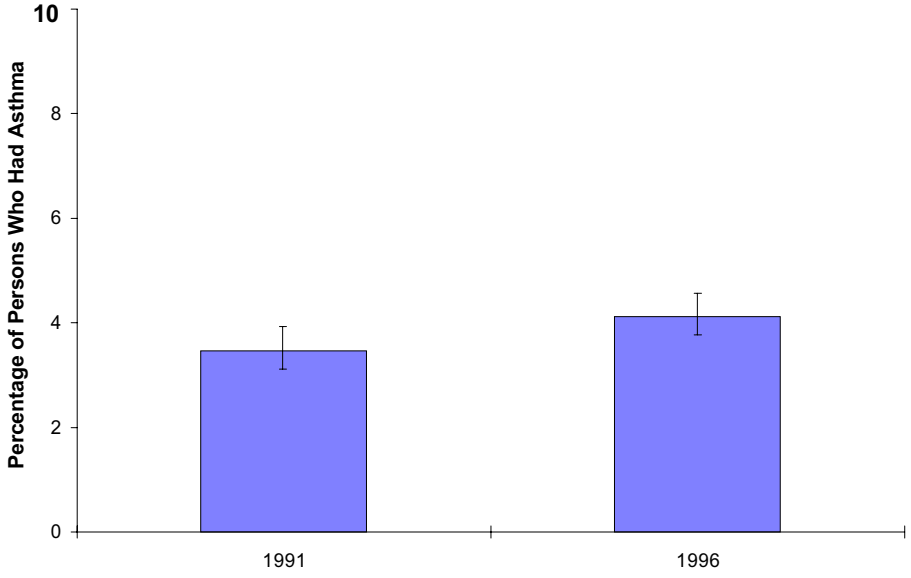
Prevalence (%)* of Asthma by Local Health District.
Utah, 1996.



* Not age-adjusted.

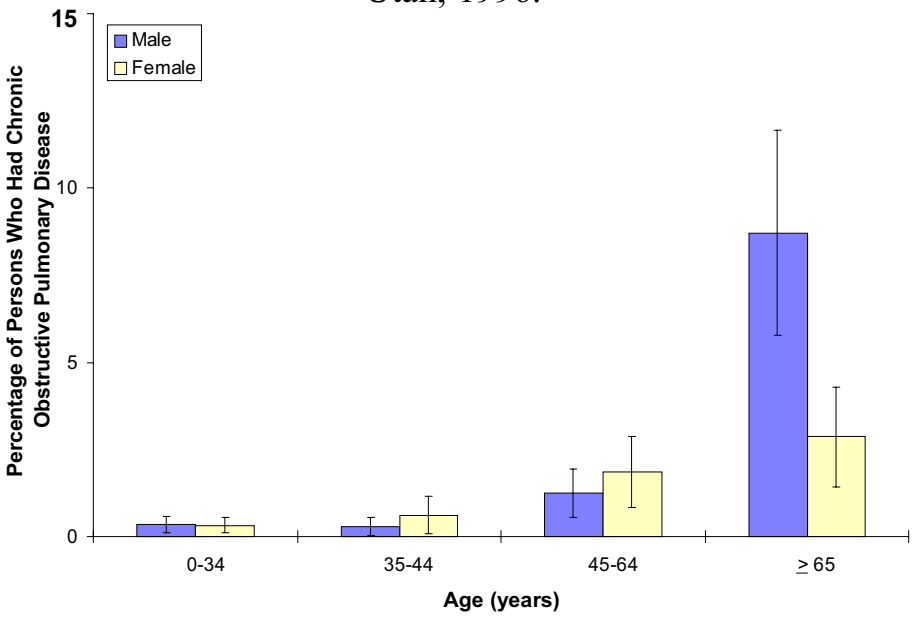
- **The prevalence of asthma was highest in Summit Health District, and lowest in Davis Health District. This pattern did not change significantly after controlling for age.**

Prevalence (%) of Asthma.
Utah, 1991 and 1996.



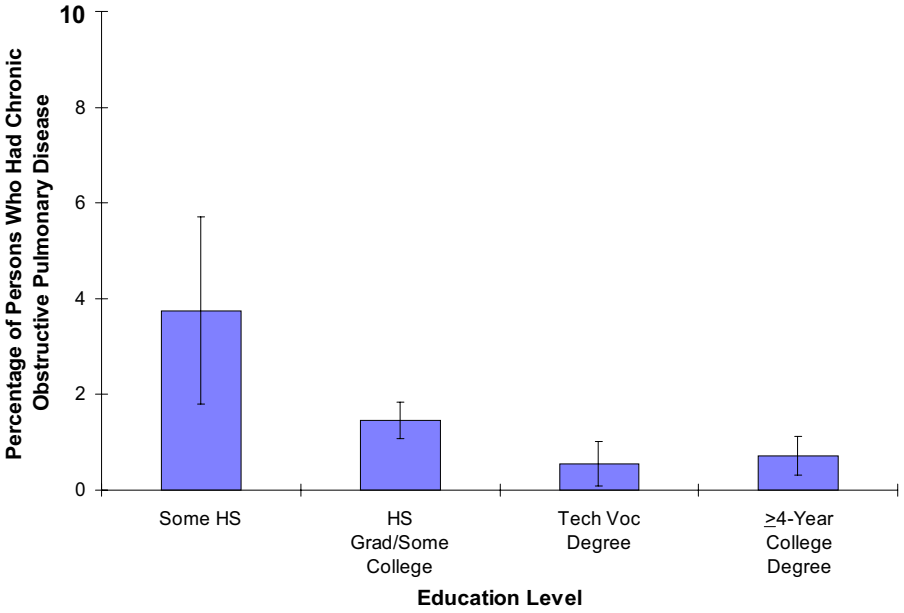
- **Between 1991 and 1996, the prevalence of asthma appeared to have increased slightly, but this increase was not statistically significant.**

Prevalence (%) of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



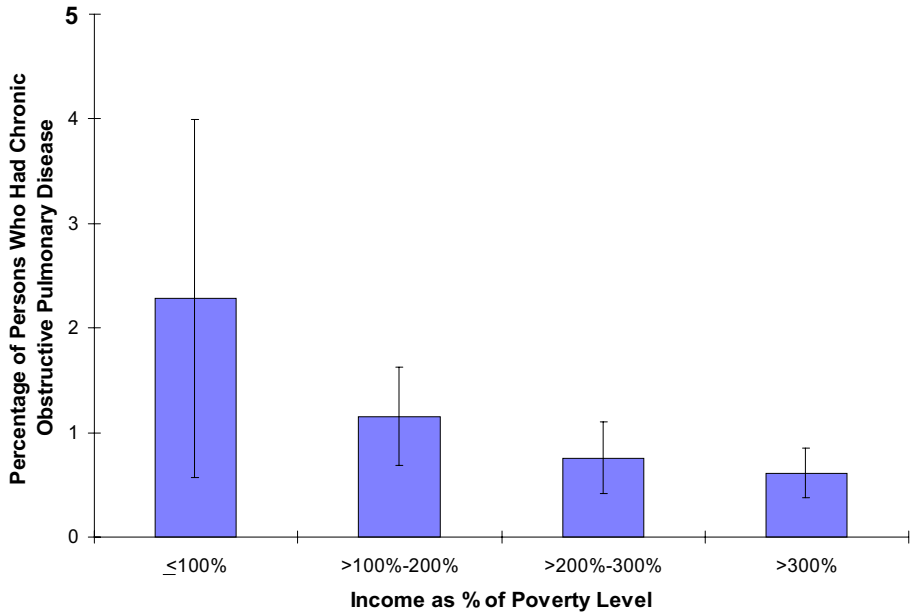
- **The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD, was similar for males and females in most age groups, but was much higher for males over the age of 65 years.**
- **The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease increased with older age among both males and females.**

Prevalence (%) of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Education Level. Utahns Age 18 Years or Older, 1996.



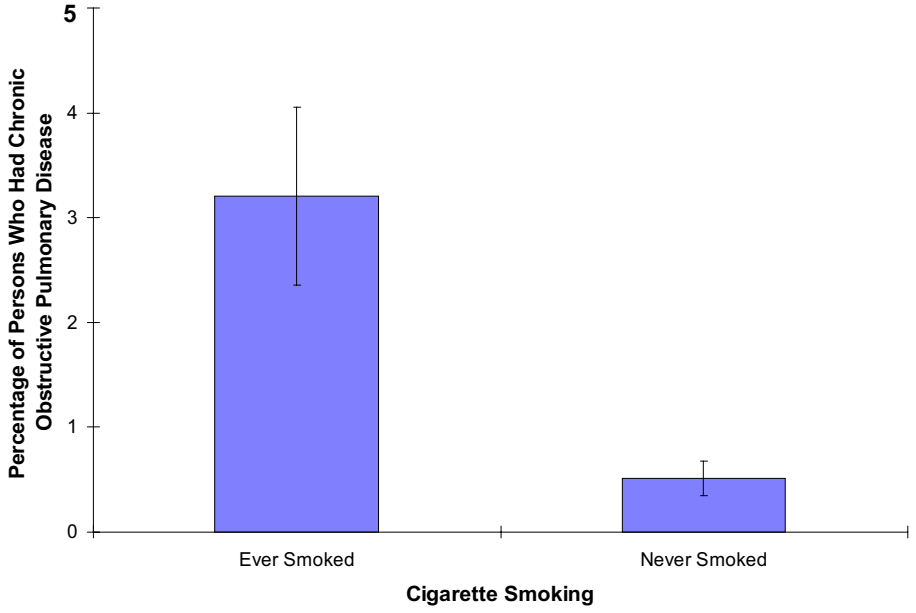
- **The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was inversely correlated with educational attainment.**

Prevalence (%) of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.



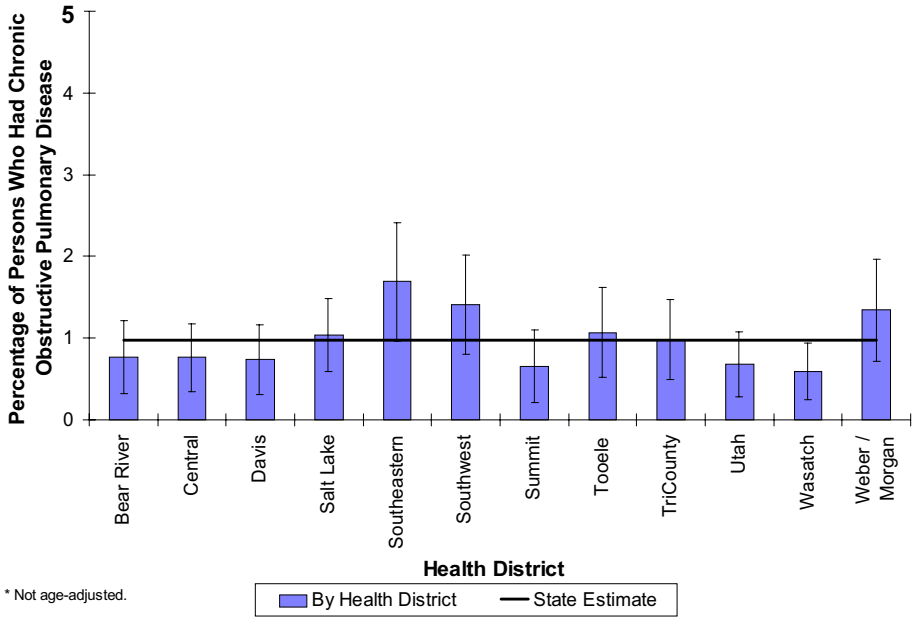
- **The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease decreased steadily as household income (as a percentage of the federal poverty level) increased.**

Prevalence (%) of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Cigarette Smoking Status. Utah, 1996.



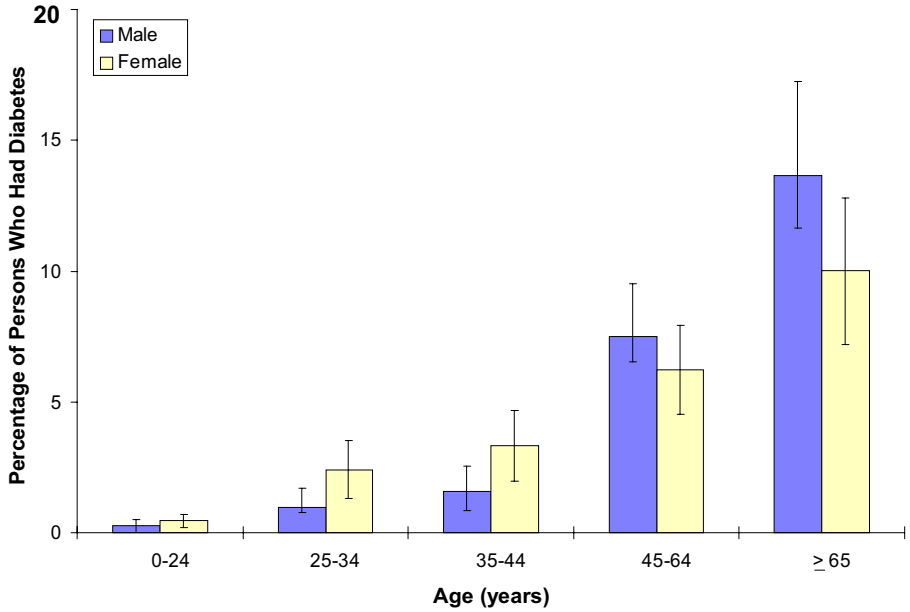
- **The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was significantly higher among those who had ever smoked cigarettes.**

Prevalence (%)* of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Local Health District. Utah, 1996.



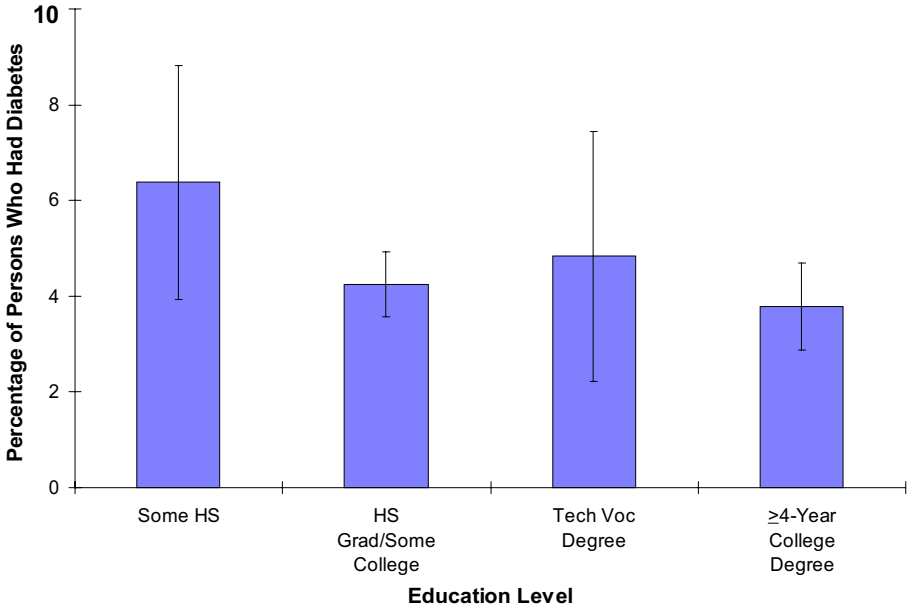
- **The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was highest in Southeastern Health District, and lowest in Wasatch Health District. This pattern did not change significantly after controlling for age.**

Prevalence (%) of Diabetes by Age and Sex.
Utah, 1996.



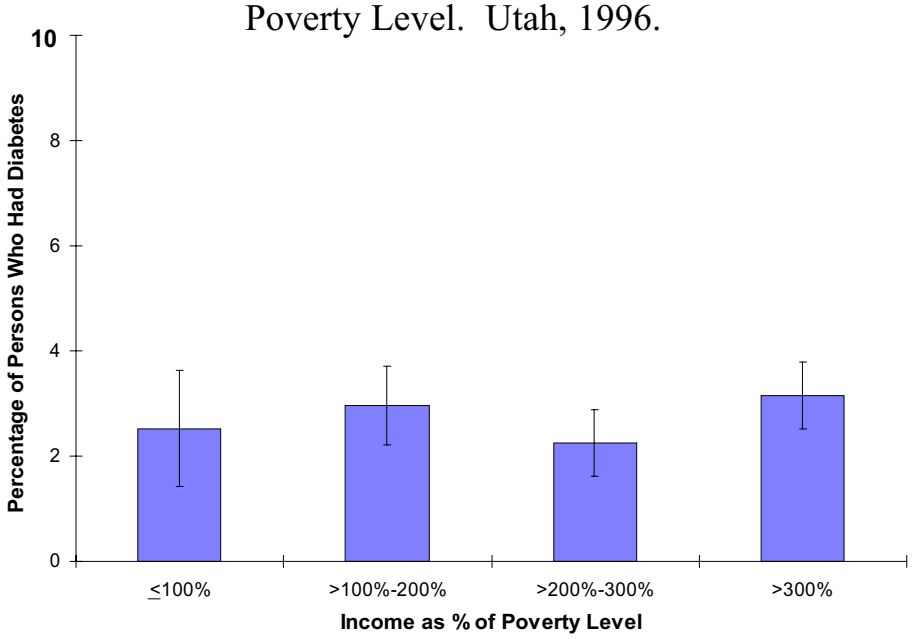
- **The prevalence of diabetes increased with age among both males and females.**
- **Males appeared to have higher prevalence of diabetes in older age groups, whereas females tended to have higher prevalence in younger age groups.**
- **The higher prevalence among young females may be partly due to pregnancy-induced diabetes. Additionally, women of child-bearing age who have asymptomatic diabetes are more likely to be detected during pregnancy check-ups, than are men of the same age.**

Prevalence (%) of Diabetes by Education Level.
Utahns Age 18 Years or Older, 1996.



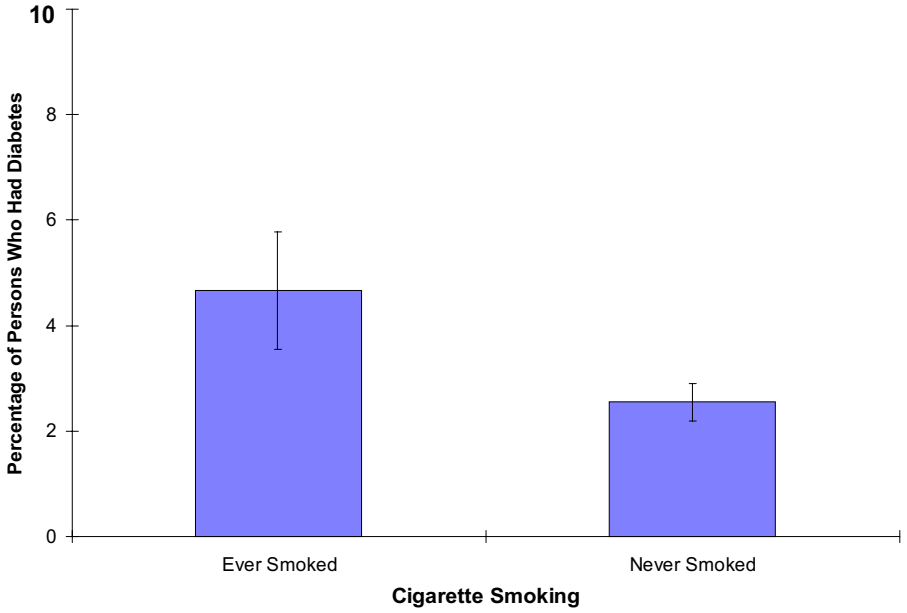
- **The prevalence of diabetes appeared to be inversely correlated with educational attainment.**

Prevalence (%) of Diabetes by Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.



- **The prevalence of diabetes was not correlated with household income (as a percentage of the federal poverty level).**

Prevalence (%) of Diabetes by Cigarette Smoking Status. Utah, 1996.



- **The prevalence of diabetes was significantly higher among ever smokers than among never smokers.**